

Ivan Matijević

Neobjavljeni natpisi iz Salone

Unpublished inscriptions from Salona

Ivan Matijević
HR, 21210 Solin
Stjepana Radića 7

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U radu se objavljuju dosad nepoznati ulomci natpisa iz Salone. Riječ je o 17 ulomaka, od kojih se najveći dio danas čuva u arheološkoj zbirci Marka Matijevića u Solinu. Od spomenika bismo izdvojili ulomak natpisa na kojemu se spominje Prva kohorta Belgijaca (*cohors I Belgarum equitata*), zatim ulomak posvetnoga natpisa, ulomak luksuznije stele sa spomenom imena Melite i ugao jednostavne stele na kojoj je sačuvano ime Celer.

Ključne riječi: *Salona, stela, posvetni natpis, urna, cohors I Belgarum equitata*

Ivan Matijević
Croatia, 21210 Solin
Stjepana Radića 7

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This work contains previously unpublished fragments of inscriptions from Salona. This entails 17 fragments, of which most are today held in the Marko Matijević Archaeological Collection in Solin. Among the more notable examples is a fragment of an inscription mentioning the first Belgian cohort (*cohors I Belgarum equitata*), and a fragment of a dedicated inscription, a fragment of a luxurious stela mentioning the name Melite and the corner of a simple stela on which the name Celer has been preserved.

Key words: *Salona, stela, dedicatory inscription, urn, cohors I Belgarum equitata*

U pretposljednem broju ovoga časopisa pisao sam o nekim epigrafičkim spomenicima iz zbirke Marka Matijevića u Solinu. Tada sam spomenuo da je u zbirku nakon njezina objavljivanja dospio priličan broj novih ulomaka natpisa.¹ Ovdje ću se baviti obradom ukupno 17 spomenika, od kojih su dva (br. 5 i 9) danas u privatnome vlasništvu izvan zbirke. Najveći dio ovdje objavljenih ulomaka sačuvao je na sebi tek nekoliko slova te je zbog njihove fragmentarnosti zaista teško dati konačnu restituciju njihova teksta. Bez obzira na to procijenio sam da je njihova objava korisna. Ovdje se, međutim, nalazi i nekoliko ulomaka natpisa koji svojim sadržajem ulaze u krug onih dosad rijetko pronalazanih u Saloni. To je svakako ulomak natpisa (br. 1) na kojemu se spominje Prva kohorta Belgijaca (*cohors I Belgarum*), ulomak posvetnoga natpisa (br. 2), zatim ulomak stele (br. 3) sa spomenom imena *Melite*, vrlo rijetko zastupljenog na ovim prostorima, još jedan ulomak stele (br. 5), na kojemu je spomenut neki *Celer*, najvjerojatnije vojnik. Od ostalih ulomaka koji se ni po čemu pretjerano ne izdvajaju svakako je središnji dio stele (br. 6) iz Grudina s iznimno lijepo isklesanim slovima, zatim ulomak urne iz Meteriza (br. 4), dva lijepa ulomka stela iz Grudina (br. 7 i 8) i dva ulomka titula (br. 9 i 10), od kojih se na jednome spominje carski gentilicij *Aelius*. Na preostalim ulomcima iz ovoga korpusa ostalo je sačuvano tek po nekoliko slova (br. 11-17), a od njih ističem jedino ulomak stele (br. 14) s lijepo oblikovanim pseudozabatom.

In the penultimate issue of this journal, I wrote about certain epigraphic monuments from the Marko Matijević Collection in Solin. At the time I mentioned that a considerable number of new inscription fragments were added to the collection after its publication.¹ Here I shall analyze 17 monuments, of which two (nos. 5 and 9) are today privately-owned outside of the collection. The majority of the fragments published here contain only a few preserved letters, and their fragmentary nature truly renders any definitive restoration of the text difficult. Regardless, I assessed that their publication would be beneficial. However, there are also several inscriptions with content that places them in a sphere of those so far rarely found in Salona. This certainly applies to the inscription fragment (no. 1) which mentions the first Belgian cohort (*cohors I Belgarum*), a dedicated inscription fragment (no. 2), followed by the stela fragment (no. 3) mentioning the name *Melite*, very rare in this region, and another stela fragment (no. 5), on which a certain *Celer* is mentioned, probably a soldier. Noteworthy examples among the other fragments which do not necessarily stand out for any particular reason are certainly the middle portion of a stela (no. 6) from Grudine with exceptionally finely engraved letters, the fragment of an urn from Meterize (no. 4), two lovely fragments of a stela from Grudine (nos. 7 and 8) and two titulus fragments (nos. 9 and 10), one of which mentions the imperial gentilitian *Aelius*. Only a few letters have been preserved on the remaining fragments of this selection (nos. 11-17), and the only notable one among them is the stela fragment (no. 14) with nicely-formed pseudo-pediment.

1 Matijević 2006, str. 145-152.

1 Matijević 2006, pp. 145-152.



1. Ulomak natpisa pronađen na križanju Radićeve i Tuđmanove ulice, 100 metara sjeverozapadno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 1)
Dimenzije: vis. 0,21 m; šir. 0,18 m; deblj. 0,17 m
Materijal: vapnenac
Opis: Očuvan je gornji desni dio natpisa s ostatkom teksta u šest redaka. Na gornjoj i desnoj plohi ulomka jasno se vide tragovi fine obrade klesarskim dlijetom. Slova su prilično nemarno uklesana. Njihova je veličina u 1. retku 3 cm, u 2. retku 2,5 cm, a u posljednja četiri retka 2 cm. Riječi u 1. retku odvojene su znakom interpunkcije. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]STI · DO
[...]II QVI I
[...]ELGARV
[...]IORV[...]
[...]INO[.]
[...]QV[...]
[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...]sti do / [...] ii qui i / [coh(ors) I B]elgaru / [m... stipend(?), voluntar(?)]ioru[m] / [...]ino [.] / [...]qu[...] / [...]

Nejasno je o kojoj vrsti natpisa se radi. Ako je u 4. retku stajala riječ *stipendiorum*, tada se očito radi o vojničkome nadgrobnome spomeniku jer je ona kao oznaka godina službe osobita za takve spomenike. S druge strane, moguće je da se tu krije riječ *voluntariorum*, kao dio imena Osme dobrovoljačke kohorte (*cohors VIII Voluntariorum civium Romanorum*), koja

1. Fragment of inscription found at the intersection of Radićeva and Tuđmanova streets, 100 meters north-west of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 1)
Dimensions: height - 0.21 m; width - 0.18 m; thickness - 0.17 m
Material: limestone
Description: The upper right-hand portion of the inscription has been preserved with the remainder of the text in six lines. Traces of fine work by a mason's chisel can clearly be seen on the upper and right-hand surfaces of the fragment. The letters are rather carelessly engraved. Their height in the first line is 3 cm, 2.5 cm in the second line, and 2 cm in the last four lines. The words in the first line are separated by punctuation marks. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]STI · DO
[...]II QVI I
[...]ELGARV
[...]IORV[...]
[...]INO[.]
[...]QV[...]
[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...]sti do / [...] ii qui i / [coh(ors) I B]elgaru / [m... stipend(?), voluntar(?)]ioru[m] / [...]ino [.] / [...]qu[...] / [...]

It is unclear as to which type of inscription this is. If the word in the fourth line is *stipendiorum*, then it is obviously a military grave monument, because it is particular to such

je dugi niz godina boravila u Saloni.² U svakom slučaju, čini se da se u prvome retku nalazilo ime neke osobe, najvjerojatnije vojnika.

Bez obzira na rečene dvojbe, sa sigurnošću se smije reći da je ovdje spomenuto ime Prve kohorte Belgijaca (*cohors I Belgarum equitata*). Ta pomoćna jedinica rimske vojske najvjerojatnije je unovačena u južnim područjima provincije Britanije, nakon čega je prebačena u Gornju Germaniju. U tom dijelu Carstva ostala je do vremena Flavijevaca ili možda čak do Neronova vremena. Tada je došla u Dalmaciju, gdje se nakon odlaska Treće kohorte Alpinaca (*cohors III Alpinorum*) naselila u vojnome logoru na Gračinama kod Humca u dolini Trebižata (*castellum Bigeste*). Neki pripadnici te jedinice služili su u uredu namjesnika provincije (*officium consularis*) u Saloni, a jedno njezino odjeljenje boravilo je u logoru u Gardunu kod Trilja (*Tilurium*). Postrojba je ove prostore napustila svakako prije 197. godine. Tada se pridružila vojsci Septimija Severa, koji je krenuo prema Lugdunu (Lyon), kako bi se obračunao s uzurpatorom Klodijem Albinom. Nakon Severove pobjede kohorta je smještena u Öhringenu u Gornjoj Germaniji, kad joj je car dao naslov *Septimia*.³

Brojne su pomoćne jedinice rimske vojske ostale zabilježene na salonitanskim natpisima. Na 20 natpisa spominje se Osmo dobrovoljačka kohorta,⁴ dok je ime Treće kohorte Alpinaca ostalo zabilježeno na 9 spomenika.⁵ *Cohors I Belgarum equitata*⁶ treći je augzilij prema brojnosti natpisa iz Salone, sa 6 spomenika. Njezini natpisi u glavnome

monuments as a designation of years of service. On the other hand, it is possible that the word *voluntariorum* is concealed here as part of the name of the eighth volunteer cohort (*cohors VIII Voluntariorum civium Romanorum*), which was stationed in Salona for many years.² In any case, it would appear that the first line contained the name of a person, probably a soldier.

Regardless of these doubts, one can state with certainty here that the first Belgian cohort (*cohors I Belgarum equitata*) is mentioned here. This auxiliary unit of the Roman army was most likely recruited in the southern provinces of the province of Britannia, after which it was transferred to Germania Superior. It remained in this part of the Empire until the Flavian era or perhaps even until Nero's reign. Then it came to Dalmatia, where, after the departure of the third Alpine cohort (*cohors III Alpinorum*) it moved into the military camp in Gračine at Humac in the Trebižat Valley (*castellum Bigeste*). Some members of this unit served in the provincial consul's office (*officium consularis*) in Salona, while another detachment was posted in the camp in Gardun, near Trilj (*Tilurium*). The unit left this area prior to the year 197. It then joined the army of Septimius Severus, who had set off for Lugdunum (Lyon) to settle accounts with the usurper Clodius Albinus. After Severus's victory, the cohort was stationed in Öhringen in Germania Superior, when the emperor gave it the title *Septimia*.³

Numerous auxiliary Roman army units were recorded in the inscriptions of Salona. Twenty inscriptions mention the eighth volunteer cohort,⁴ while the name of the third Alpine cohort was recorded on nine monuments.⁵ The *Cohors I*

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- 2 To je jedina postrojba rimske vojske koja je u provinciji boravila gotovo tijekom cijeloga Principata. Sigurno je ovdje bila već od vremena vladavine cara Tiberija, o čemu svjedoči jedan važan natpis pronađen u Rimu; Sergejevski 1924, str. 115. Dalmaciju je najvjerojatnije napustila za Aurelijanove vladavine, kada je nakon 245. godine prebačena u Arabiju; Spaul 2000, str. 37.
- 3 Spaul 2000, str. 191. Potrebno je upozoriti na nepodudaranje između Spaulova i Wilkesova mišljenja o vremenu dolaska i odlaska kohorte iz provincije Dalmacije. Wilkes, naime, smatra da je postrojba u ove krajeve došla tek nakon 94. godine, jer su na salonitanskoj diplomi (CIL XVI 38) datiranoj točno u tu godinu spomenute samo Osmo dobrovoljačka kohorta i Treća kohorta Alpinaca. Vrijeme njezina napuštanja stavlja dosta kasno, tek u vladavinu cara Galijena; Wilkes 1969, str. 141.
- 4 Ovoliki broj natpisa Osmo dobrovoljačke kohorte nije u skladu s brojem koji donose Alföldy i Spaul u svojim djelima. Obojica su autora u svoje radove uvrstili neke natpise na kojima se nikako ne može prepoznati ime ove postrojbe. Među ovih 20 spomenika ulazi nedavno objavljena i iznimno važna nadgrobna ara Tita Flavija Lucilija iz Salone, Jeličić 2006, str. 125-130, te jedan natpis također pronađen u nedavnim arheološkim istraživanjima Klapavica pokraj Klisa. Autor ovih redaka je u posljednjoj fazi pripreme za objavu rada o natpisima iz Salone na kojima se spominje Osmo dobrovoljačka kohorta.
- 5 Alföldy 1962, str. 290-291; Spaul 2000, str. 266-267. Spaul navodi dva natpisa manje od Alföldyja.
- 6 Kohorta je po svojem ustroju bila *quingenaria equitata*, što znači da se sastojala od otprilike 480 pješaka i 120 konjanika te časničkoga kadra; Spaul 2000, str. 509.

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- 2 This is the only Roman army unit which was stationed in the province throughout the Principate. It was certainly here since the reign of Emperor Tiberius, which is proven by an important inscription found in Rome; Sergejevski 1924, p. 115. It probably left Dalmatia during the reign of Aurelian, when, after 245, it was deployed to Arabia; Spaul 2000, p. 37.
- 3 Spaul 2000, p. 191. Here it would be advisable to point out the conflicting views of Spaul and Wilkes on the time of the cohort's arrival to and departure from Dalmatia. Wilkes believes that the unit only came to the region only after the year 94, because in a Salona diploma (CIL XVI 38) dated precisely that year, only the eighth volunteer cohort and the third Alpine cohort are mentioned. The time of its departure is placed quite late, only during the reign of Gallienus; Wilkes 1969, p. 141.
- 4 This number of inscriptions of the eighth volunteer cohort does not comply with the numbers cited by Alföldy and Spaul in their works. Both authors included some inscriptions on which the name of this unit cannot be discerned. The exceptionally important grave ara of Titus Flavius Lucillius is included among these 20 monuments, Jeličić 2006, pp. 125-130, as is an inscription found in recent archaeological research conducted in Klapavice, next to Klis. This author is in the final phase of preparations to publish a work on inscriptions from Salona which mention the eighth volunteer cohort.
- 5 Alföldy 1962, pp. 290-291; Spaul 2000, pp. 266-267. Spaul cites two less inscriptions than Alföldy.

gradu pripadali su vojnicima koji su vjerojatno služili pri namjesnikovu uredu. Dvojica pripadnika ove kohorte obnašali su dužnost namjesnikovih konjušara (*stratores*),⁷ dvojica su bili obični vojnici,⁸ jedan je bio centurion,⁹ a jedan visoki časnik.¹⁰ Osim u Saloni natpisi na kojima se spominje ova postrojba pronađeni su još u Tiluriju, Vrgorcu, Naroni, Burnumu, Andetriju, Kadinoj Glavici i Doboju.¹¹ Na ovome mjestu vrijedno je spomenuti da se ova postrojba, poput Treće kohorte Alpinaca i Osme dobrovoljačke kohorte, također bavila proizvodnjom opeka. Opeke s njezinim pečatom pronađene su u vojnome logoru na Gračinama.¹²

Datacija: 2. stoljeće

*Belgarum equitata*⁶ is the third auxiliary unit in terms of number of inscriptions in Salona, with six monuments. Inscriptions testifying to it in the capital city belonged to soldiers who probably served in the consul's office. Two members of this cohort performed the duties of the consul's equerry (*stratores*),⁷ both were ordinary soldiers:⁸ one was a centurion,⁹ and one a high-ranking officer.¹⁰ Besides Salona, inscriptions mentioning this unit were also found in Tilurium, Vrgorac, Naron, Burnum, Andetrium, Kadina Glavica and Doboj.¹¹ At this point it would be worthwhile to mention that this unit, like the third Alpine cohort and the eighth volunteer cohort, also engaged in brick production. Bricks bearing its stamp were found in the military camp in Gračine.¹²

Dating: second century.

7 Wilkes 1969, str. 146; riječ je o natpisima CIL III 2067 i Egger 1932, str. 14. O konjušarima kao namještenicima namjesnikova ureda vidi Rankov 1999, str. 22-23.

8 Egger 1932, str. 13-14; Rendić-Miočević 1956, str. 260, br. 4.

9 CIL III 8756.

10 CIL III 8762.

11 Alföldy 1962, str. 266-267, 292-293; Wilkes 1969, str. 470, 472; Spaul 2000, str. 190-192 ne navodi dva natpisa: CIL III 2067; Egger 1932, str. 14.

12 Atanacković-Salčić 1977, str. 84; Atanacković-Salčić 1978, str. 74.

6 In terms of structure, the cohort was *quingenaria equitata*, which means it consisted of 480 foot soldiers and 120 mounted troops and an officer corps; Spaul 2000, p. 509.

7 Wilkes 1969, p. 146; these is inscription CIL III 2067 and Egger 1932, p. 14. On equeries as staff members of the consul's office, see Rankov 1999, pp. 22-23.

8 Egger 1932, pp. 13-14; Rendić-Miočević 1956, p. 260, no. 4.

9 CIL III 8756.

10 CIL III 8762.

11 Alföldy 1962, pp. 266-267, 292-293; Wilkes 1969, pp. 470, 472; Spaul 2000, pp. 190-192 does not cite two inscriptions: CIL III 2067; Egger 1932, p. 14.

12 Atanacković-Salčić 1977, p. 84; Atanacković-Salčić 1978, p. 74.



2. Ulomak posvetnog natpisa pronađenog u vrtu Drašković, 30 metara južno od lokaliteta 16 *sarkofaga* (slika 2)
 Dimenzije: vis. 0,17 m; šir. 0,2 m; deblj. 0,08 m
 Materijal: vapnenac
 Opis: Sačuvan je lijevi dio natpisa koji je imao četiri retka. Veličina slova u 1. retku je 3,5 cm, u 2. i 3. retku 2,5 cm, a u posljednjem retku 2 cm. Slova su isklesana u lijepoj pravilnoj kapitali. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]
 D · DEO [...]
 PLAR [...]
 VALE [...]
 SO [...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: *[l(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) sive IN H(onorem) D(omus)] / D(olicheno) DEO[...] sive D(ivinae) DEO[...] / PLAR[...] / VALE[...] / so[lvit]*

Velika je šteta što je prvi redak ovoga natpisa otučen. Zbog toga je vrlo teško odrediti kome je bio posvećen, pa se u rješavanju tog problema nameću najmanje dvije mogućnosti. Prva mogućnost jest tumačenje kratice *D* kao *Dolichenus*¹³ i podrazumijeva da se radi o posveti vrhovnom bogu Jupiteru. Vjerojatnost ovakve restitucije umanjuje nedostajanje

2. Fragment of dedicatory inscription found in the Drašković garden, 30 meters south of the 16 *sarcophagi* site (Fig. 2)
 Dimensions: height - 0.17 m; width - 0.2 m; thickness - 0.08 m
 Material: limestone
 Description: The left side of the inscription consisting of four lines has been preserved. The height of the letters in the first line in 3.5 cm, 2.5 cm in the second and third lines, and 2 cm in the last line. The letters are engraved in fine regular capitals. The text reads:

[...]
 D · DEO [...]
 PLAR [...]
 VALE [...]
 SO [...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: *[l(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) sive IN H(onorem) D(omus)] / D(olicheno) DEO[...] sive D(ivinae) DEO[...] / PLAR[...] / VALE[...] / so[lvit]*

It is certainly unfortunate that the first line of this inscription is broken off. This makes it quite difficult to determine to whom it was dedicated, so a minimum of two possibilities arise. The first possibility is to interpret the abbreviation *D* as *Dolichenus*¹³ and this would imply that it

13 Cagnat 1914, str. 252.

13 Cagnat 1914, p. 252.

uobičajene titulacije *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)* kojom su ovakvi posvetni natpisi obično započinjali. Međutim, ona je mogla biti smještena u retku iznad, koji nedostaje. U provinciji Dalmaciji otkriveno je samo 6 potvrda kulta Jupitera Dolihena. Radi se o epigrafičkim spomenicima, od kojih je pet zavjetnih i jedan nadgrobni natpis.¹⁴ Spomenuti nadgrobni natpis potječe iz Salone i jedina je epigrafička potvrda Dolihenova kulta u glavnome gradu provincije. Nažalost, natpis je danas izgubljen.¹⁵ Dolichenus je bog komagenske Doliche (Dülük) koji je s vremenom sinkretiziran s Jupiterom. Ovaj kult zaživio je u Dalmaciji najvjerojatnije u drugoj polovici 2. stoljeća i svoj je vrhunac dosegno krajem istoga stoljeća i početkom sljedećega, kad su ga promicale carice maloazijskoga porijekla iz dinastije Severa. U Salonu je dolihenska religija dospjela sa Sirijcima i ostalim Orijentalcima koji su se mahom bavili trgovinom. S vremenom je ustrojena i zajednica dolihenskih vjernika na čelu sa svećenicima (*sacerdotes*), a njezini su članovi, kako kaže Medini, vjerojatno bili vojnici, djelatnici namjesnikova ureda, carski oslobođenici, članovi municipalne aristokracije i njihove obitelji.¹⁶

U slučaju ispravnosti ovakve restitucije pretpostavka o spominjanju Jupitera Dolihena najvjerojatnije pada u vodu jer bi se iza ove formule, kako nam svjedoče neki natpisi iz Mainza (Mogontiacum u Gornjoj Germaniji), moglo kriti ime nekog drugog božanstva, poput Merkura,¹⁷ Silvana¹⁸ ali i Jupitera.¹⁹ Pravilnost slova i razmaka između njih daju nam povoda naslutiti da se prilikom uklesivanja vodilo računa o simetriji teksta. Zbog toga je teško povjerovati da je prvi redak završavao riječju *deo* nakon koje bi ostatak retka bio prazan. Prema tome, ovdje se očito radi o završnom dijelu posvetne formulacije *In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) deo* čije su prve tri riječi bile uklesane u retku iznad, koji nedostaje. Nakon riječi *deo* moralo je slijediti ime nekog božanstva muškog roda.

Sljedeći problem ovog ulomka je identitet osobe koja je posvetila natpis. Očito je riječ o osobi s dvoimenskom formulom, pa bi u slovima *Plar* trebalo prepoznati početak njegova gentilicija, a u slovima *Vale* početni dio nekoga kognomena latinskoga porijekla. Možda je riječ o imenu *Valens*, koje je u vrijeme kasnoga Principata najčešće upravo u Salonu.²⁰ Međutim, tada dolazi do teškoća jer, prema Alföldyju, u provinciji Dalmaciji dosad nije potvrđen nijedan gentilicij s

was dedicated to the supreme deity Jupiter. The likelihood of this restoration is reduced somewhat due to the absence of the standard honorific *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)*, which is the customary beginning of such a dedicatory inscription. However, this may have been in the line above, which is missing. Only six confirmations of the cult of Jupiter Dolichenus have been discovered in the province of Dalmatia. These are epigraphic monuments, of which five are votive and one is a grave inscription.¹⁴ The latter grave inscription is from Salona, and it is the only epigraphic confirmation of the Dolichenus cult in the provincial capital. Unfortunately, this inscription has been lost.¹⁵ Dolichenus was the local god of Doliche (modern Dülük, in Commagene, Turkey), who was syncretized with Jupiter over time. This cult probably took root in Dalmatia in the latter half of the second century, and experienced its peak at the end of that same century and in the early third century, when it was promoted by empresses in the Severus dynasty originally from Asia Minor. In Salona, the Dolichenus religion arrived with the Syrians and other Orientals who were largely merchants. With time, a community of the Dolichenus faithful was also organized, headed by priests (*sacerdotes*), and its members, as Medini noted, were probably soldiers, civil servants in the consul's office, imperial freedmen, members of the municipal aristocracy and their families.¹⁶

If this restoration is correct, then the assumption that it mentions Jupiter Dolichenus is most likely dispelled, because this formula, as shown by some inscriptions from Mainz (Mogontiacum in Upper Germania), may be followed by another deity such as Mercury,¹⁷ Silvanus,¹⁸ but also Jupiter.¹⁹ The regularity in the size of the letters and the spaces between them leads one to speculate that the symmetry of the text was a concern during engraving. This is why it is difficult to believe that the first line ended with the word *deo*, after which the remainder of the line remained empty. Therefore, this is obviously a case of the final part of the dedicatory formula *In h(onorem) d(omus) d(ivinae) deo*, with the first three words engraved in the missing line above. The word *deo* had to be followed by the name of some male deity.

The other problem associated with this fragment is the identity of the person who dedicated the inscription. This is obviously a person with a dual-name formula, so the letters *Plar* should be seen as the beginning of his gentilician, while

14 Medini 1982, str. 55.

15 CIL III 8785: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aurelius Ge[r] / manus Barla / ha sacerdos / I(ovis) o(ptimi) m(aximi) Doli(cheni) vivus / sibi posuit et / Syre coniugi*. Vrijedno je napomenuti da iz Salone potječe 28 Jupiterovih zavjeta, Medini 1982, str. 59, bilj. 34. Od vremena Medinijeva rada njihov se broj sigurno povećao.

16 Medini 1982, str. 57-59.

17 EDH 2008: HD021776, EDH 2008: HD022040.

18 EDH 2008: HD006008.

19 EDH 2008: HD004519.

20 Alföldy 1969, str. 131-133.

14 Medini 1982, p. 55.

15 CIL III 8785: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aurelius Ge[r] / manus Barla / ha sacerdos / I(ovis) o(ptimi) m(aximi) Doli(cheni) vivus / sibi posuit et / Syre coniugi*. Worth noting is that 28 dedications to Jupiter come from Salona; Medini 1982, p. 59, note 34. This number has certainly grown since Medini's work was written.

16 Medini 1982, pp. 57-59.

17 EDH 2008: HD021776, EDH 2008: HD022040.

18 EDH 2008: HD006008.

19 EDH 2008: HD004519.

takvim početkom.²¹ Druga mogućnost je da se radi o dvojici dedikanata koji su na natpisu oslovljeni samo kognomenima. Tada bi prvi dedikant mogao nositi kognomen *Plare(n)s*, koji je ilirskoga porijekla i u Saloni je potvrđen na jednome natpisu.²² Kognomen drugoga dedikanta počinjao bi, kako smo već kazali, sa *Val-*. Bilo kako bilo, svi gentiliciji i kognomeni koji započinju sa *Pla-*, a koje Alföldy navodi u svome citiranome djelu, redom su ilirskoga porijekla. Potrebno je upozoriti i na mogućnost latinskoga kognomena *Plarianus*, koji u Dalmaciji nije potvrđen.²³ Pomnijim promatranjem ovoga problema nameće se mogućnost po kojoj je ime potencijalnog dedikanta moglo biti izvedeno u inačici *tria nomina*, dakle *P(ublius) Lar[...]*.²⁴ To se rješenje, međutim, čini najmanje prihvatljivim, jer ovakva imenska formula na latinskim natpisima počinje iščezavati nakon vremena cara Hadrijana²⁵ te se prema tome ne poklapa s datacijom ovog natpisa. Datacija: sredina 2. - 3. stoljeće

the letters *Vale* should be the initial part of a cognomen of Latin origin. Perhaps it is the name *Valens*, which during the late Principate was most frequent precisely in Salona.²⁰ However, difficulties emerge at this point because, according to Alföldy, not one gentilitian with such a beginning has so far been recorded anywhere in the province of Dalmatia.²¹ The other possibility is that there were two dedicants who were cited on the inscription by their cognomens alone. Then the first dedicant may have bore the cognomen *Plare(n)s* which is of Illyrian in origin and has been confirmed in a single inscription in Salona.²² The cognomen of the other dedicant would begin with, as already noted, *Val-*. In any case, all gentilitians and cognomens which begin with *Pla-*, and which Alföldy mentions in his cited work, were of Illyrian origin. The possibility of the Latin cognomen *Plarianus*, which has not been confirmed in Dalmatia, should also be mentioned.²³ Careful consideration of this problem imposes the possibility whereby the name of this potential dedicant was rendered in the *tria nomina* variant, thus *P(ublius) Lar[...]*.²⁴ This solution, however, seems the least acceptable, because such a nominal formula in Latin inscriptions began to disappear after the reign of Hadrian²⁵ and thus does not correspond to the dating of this inscription.

Dating: mid-second/third century

21 Alföldy navodi jedino *Plaetorius* i *Platorius* kao gentilicije ilirskoga porijekla potvrđene na nekoliko natpisa u Saloni tijekom kasnoga Principata, cfr. Alföldy 1969, str. 109-110.

22 Alföldy 1969, str. 267.

23 Kajanto 1965, str. 153.

24 U provinciji Dalmaciji do sada su potvrđena četiri gentilicija koji počinju na ovdje predložen način. To su *Lartidius*, *Lartinius*, *Larcus* i *Lartius*. Od njih su samo posljednja dva poznata iz Salone iz vremena kasnoga Principata, Alföldy 1969, str. 92.

25 Calabi Limentani 1968, str. 176.

20 Alföldy 1969, pp. 131-133.

21 Alföldy only mentions *Plaetorius* and *Platorius* as gentilitians of Illyrian origin confirmed in several inscriptions in Salona during the late Principate, cf. Alföldy 1969, pp. 109-110.

22 Alföldy 1969, p. 267.

23 Kajanto 1965, p. 153.

24 So far four gentilitians beginning in the proposed manner have been confirmed in the province of Dalmatia: *Lartidius*, *Lartinius*, *Larcus* and *Lartius*. Out of these, only the last two are known from Salona from the time of the late Principate, Alföldy 1969, p. 92.

25 Calabi Limentani 1968, p. 176.



3. Ulomak stele pronađene u Grudinama, 250 metara istočno od velikih gradskih terma pokraj episkopalnoga središta (slika 3)
Dimenzije: vis. 0,31 m; šir. 0,29 m; deblj. 0,13 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Očuvana je gornja polovica stele s dijelom natpisnoga polja. Od teksta su sačuvana tri retka i vrhovi dvaju slova u 4. retku. Veličina slova u 1. retku je 4,5 cm, a u 2. i 3. retku 3,5 cm. U 3. retku su ligature ME, LI, TIN. Natpisno polje flankiraju dva stupa s korintskim kapitelima koji pridržavaju jednostavnu gredu. Iznad grede je smješten pseudozabat, od kojega je sačuvana samo donja polovica. U sredini pseudozabata je donji dio neke izrazito slabo očuvane ukrasne kompozicije. Moguće je da se radilo o rozeti s palmetama ili, što je mnogo prihvatljivije, o gorgonionu. Na lijevoj strani natpisnoga polja uz stup naknadno je uklesan žlijeb širine 5 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

D M
[...JEMILIS
[...LICI ET MELITINE
[...JMP[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: *D(is) M(anibus) / [A]jemili(u)s (?) / [Fe]lici et Melitin(a)e [...b(ene)] m(erentibus) p[osuit]*

Najveći problem u restituciji teksta nalazi se u prvom retku, gdje se najvjerojatnije spominje gentilicij *Aemilius* u nominativu. Očito se radi o imenu dedikanta, ali začuđuje što nije naveden ostatak njegove imenske formule. *Aemilii*

3. Stela fragment found in Grudine, 250 meters east of the large city baths next to the episcopal seat (Fig. 3)

Dimensions: height - 0.31 m; width - 0.29 m; thickness - 0.13 m

Material: limestone

Description: The upper half of the stela with part of the inscription field has been preserved. Three lines of text and the tops of the letters in the fourth line have been preserved. The height of the letters in the first line is 4.5 cm, and 3.5 cm in the second and third lines. In the third line, the letters ME, LI, TIN are rendered in ligature. The inscription field is flanked by two columns with Corinthian capitals which hold a simple beam. Above this beam is a pseudo-pediment, of which only the bottom half has been preserved. The lower part of a very poorly preserved decorative composition is in the middle of the pseudo-pediment. It is possible that this was a rosette with palmettes or, much more likely, a gorgoneion. A 5 cm wide groove was subsequently engraved on the left-hand side of the inscription field next to the column. The text of the inscription reads:

D M
[...JEMILIS
[...LICI ET MELITINE
[...JMP[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: *D(is) M(anibus) / [A]jemili(u)s (?) / [Fe]lici et Melitin(a)e [...b(ene)] m(erentibus) p[osuit]*

su jedna od najstarijih patricijskih obitelji, a u Dalmaciji se većinom radi o Italicima. U kasnome Principatu to je ime najzastupljenije upravo u Saloni.²⁶ S druge strane, ako se ovdje zaista radi o imenu dedikanta, možda je sebe oslovio kognomenom *Aemilianus*, koji je u Saloni u ovome razdoblju potvrđen samo jednom.²⁷ U sljedećem retku spominju se imena osoba kojima je nadgrobni spomenik postavljen. Očito se radilo o muškarcu imenom *Felix* i ženi koja se zvala *Melite*. Kognomen Felix latinskoga je postanka i njegovo je značenje jasno.²⁸ Za razdoblje kojemu pripada ovaj natpis ime je također najčešće u Saloni.²⁹ Kognomen drugoga pokojnika s ovoga natpisa je *Melite*. Grčkoga je porijekla, a potvrđen je u Italiji i zapadnim rimskim provincijama³⁰ te u ilirskoj onomastici.³¹ U Saloni je do sada zabilježeno samo jednom.³²

Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

The greatest problem in restoring the text is encountered in the first line, where, most likely, the gentilician *Aemilius* appears in the nominative. This is obviously the name of the dedicant, but it is odd that the remainder of his nominal formula is not mentioned. The *Aemilii* were one of the oldest patrician families, and in Dalmatia they were usually Italic in origin. During the late Principate, this name was the most common precisely in Salona.²⁶ On the other hand, if this is truly the name of the dedicant, perhaps he referred to himself using the cognomen *Aemilianus*, which was only confirmed in Salona during this period only once.²⁷ The next line mentions the names of the persons to whom the grave monument was raised. These were obviously a man named *Felix* and a woman named *Melite*. The cognomen Felix is Latin in origin and its meaning is clear.²⁸ During the period to which this inscription dates, this name was also most frequent in Salona.²⁹ The cognomen of the other deceased in the inscription is *Melite*. It is Greek in origin, and it has been confirmed in Italy and in the western Roman provinces³⁰ and in Illyrian onomastics.³¹ It has only been recorded once in Salona.³²

Dating: second/third century

26 Alföldy 1969, str. 55.

27 Alföldy 1969, str. 142.

28 Kajanto 1965, str. 272.

29 Alföldy 1969, str. 202.

30 Alföldy 1969, str. 245.

31 Postoji sličnost s imenom otoka Mljeta (*Melite*), Zaninović 1979, str. 115.

32 CIL III 2434.

26 Alföldy 1969, p. 55.

27 Alföldy 1969, p. 142.

28 Kajanto 1965, p. 272.

29 Alföldy 1969, p. 202.

30 Alföldy 1969, p. 245.

31 There is a similarity with the name of the island Mljet (*Melite*); Zaninović 1979, p. 115.

32 CIL III 2434.



4. Ulomak urne pronađene na Meterizama, pokraj ulaza u Vranjic (slika 4)

Dimenzije: vis. 0,3 m; šir. 0,3 m; deblj. 0,26 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Očuvan je lijevi dio prednje strane kvadratične urne s ostatkom teksta u pet redaka. Veličina slova u prva dva retka je 3 cm, u 3. i 4. retku 4 cm, a u posljednjem retku 2 cm. Natpisno polje uokvireno je jednostavnim uklesanim žlijebom. Lijevo od njega je pravokutno polje veličine 22 x 6,5 cm, ispunjeno jednostavnim i okomito položenim vegetabilnim ukrasom koji je po sredini oštećen. Tekst natpisa glasi:

C V[...]
DEF[...]
VAL[...]
SIBI E[...]
B [...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: *C(aio) V[alerio...] / def[uncto ann(orum)...] / Val[eria...] / sibi e[t...] / b(ene) [m(erenti) p(osuit)]*

Na natpisu se spominju dvije osobe koje nose gentilicij *Valerius*. Riječ je o jednome od najrasprostranjenijih necarskih gentilicija u Dalmaciji. Tijekom ranoga Principata mahom ga nose Italici, dok je u Saloni mnogo češći u kasnome

4. Urn fragment found at Meterize, next to the entrance to Vranjic (Fig. 4)

Dimensions: height - 0.3 m; width - 0.3 m; thickness - 0.26 m

Material: limestone

Description: The left part of the quadratic urn bearing the remainder of a five-line text has been preserved. The height of the letters in the first two lines is 3 cm, 4 cm in the third and fourth lines, and 2 cm in the last line. The inscription field is framed with a simple engraved groove. To its left, the 22 x 6.5 cm rectangular field is filled with a simple and vertically placed plant decoration which is damaged in the middle. The text of the inscription reads:

C V[...]
DEF[...]
VAL[...]
SIBI E[...]
B [...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: *C(aio) V[alerio...] / def[uncto ann(orum)...] / Val[eria...] / sibi e[t...] / b(ene) [m(erenti) p(osuit)]*

The inscription mentions two persons with the gentilician *Valerius*. This was one of the most widespread non-imperial gentilicians in Dalmatia. During the early Principate it was largely characteristic of Italics, while in Salona it was much more frequent during the late Principate, when it was mostly

Principatu, kada su njegovi nositelji većinom Orijentalci.³³

Sebi i preminulome Gaju Valeriju spomenik je podigla neka ženska osoba. Teško je odrediti u kakvom su odnosu bili njih dvoje, ali je najvjerojatnije riječ o supružnicima. Potrebno je napomenuti da je upotreba formule *b(ene) m(erens)* osobita za vrijeme kasnoga Principata,³⁴ zbog čega bi natpis trebalo datirati radije u vrijeme neposredno nakon druge polovice 2. stoljeća negoli u 1. stoljeće, naravno, uz uvjet da je restitucija sigle *B* ispravna.

Datacija: 1.-2. stoljeće

characteristic of Orientals.³³ The monument was raised to herself and the deceased Gaius Valerius by a woman. It is difficult to ascertain their relationship, but they were probably spouses. It should be noted that use of the formula *b(ene) m(erens)* was particular to the Principate,³⁴ which is why the inscription should preferably be dated to the time immediately following the latter half of the second century than in the first century, provided, of course, that the restoration of the sigil *B* is correct.

Dating: first/second century

33 Alföldy 1969, str. 131.

34 Alföldy 1969, str. 29.

33 Alföldy 1969, p. 131.

34 Alföldy 1969, p. 29.



5. Ulomak stele pronađen 150 metara jugozapadno od bazilike *Orientalis*. Danas je u vlasništvu gospodina Berislava Uvodića (slika 5)³⁵
 Dimenzije: vis. 0,23 m; šir. 0,21 m; deblj. 0,05 m
 Materijal: vapnenac
 Opis: Sačuvan je gornji desni dio stele s dijelom natpisnoga polja. Natpisno polje uokvireno je jednostavnim uklesanim žlijebom. Od teksta je sačuvana desna polovica prvih triju redaka. Veličina slova je 2,5 cm. Iznad natpisnoga polja je desni dio pseudozabata koji je ukrašen jednostavnim geometrijskim motivom. Desno od pseudozabata nalazi se sigla M visine 5 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...] M
 [...] ISCELER
 [...] MACVM
 [...] ASODALI
 [...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: *[D(is)] M(anibus) / [...] is Celer / [...qui militavit (?)m<e=A>cum / [ann(os) (?)...]a sodali / [...]*

Značenje ovog ulomka je u tome što se na njemu spominje kognomen *Celer*. Alföldy kaže da su nositelji tog imena iz Dalmacije tijekom kasnoga Principata bili pripadnici

5. Stela fragment found 150 meters south-west of the *Orientalis* basilica. Today it is owned by Mr. Berislav Uvodić (Fig. 5)³⁵
 Dimensions: height - 0.23 m; width - 0.21 m; thickness - 0.05 m
 Material: limestone
 Description: The upper right-hand part of the stela with a portion of the inscription field has been preserved. The inscription field is bordered with a simple carved groove. The first three lines of the text have been preserved. The height of the letters is 2.5 cm. The right section of a pseudo-pediment containing a simple engraved geometric motif is above the inscription field. To the right of the pseudo-pediment there is a 5 cm 'M' sigil. The text of the inscription reads:

[...] M
 [...] ISCELER
 [...] MACVM
 [...] ASODALI
 [...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: *[D(is)] M(anibus) / [...] is Celer / [...qui militavit (?)m<e=A>cum / [ann(os) (?)...]a sodali / [...]*

The significance of this fragment is that it mentions the

35 Objavljujem radnu fotografiju jer spomenik više nije dostupan.

35 I am including a working photograph because the monument is no longer available.

rimске flote u Mizenu.³⁶ Pretpostavku da se i ovdje radi o pripadniku flote, ojačalo bi i spominjanje imenice *sodali(s)*. Ona, naime, označava druga u istoj skupini ljudi po vjerskoj ili - što bi ovdje bio slučaj - profesionalnoj pripadnosti.³⁷ Ako je ovaj trag ispravan, tada se ovdje uz Celera spominje još jedna osoba, s kojom je on možda dijelio pripadnost istoj profesiji. Njezino ime nije se sačuvalo. Vrijedno je spomenuti još jednu, iako slabu, mogućnost, koja je u opreci s prethodnom pretpostavkom. Možda je ta druga osoba nosila kognomen *Sodalis*, koji je u Saloni do sada samo jednom potvrđen, i to u doba kasnoga Principata.³⁸

Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

cognomen *Celer*. Alföldy stated that those bearing this name in Dalmatia during the late Principate were members of the Roman fleet in Misenum.³⁶ The assumption that this was a member of the fleet is enhanced by the noun *sodali(s)*. It designates a comrade in a group of people who shared a common religious - or in this case - vocational affiliation.³⁷ If this trace is correct, then another name is mentioned here besides that of Celer, with whom he may have shared a vocation. This person's name has not been preserved. It would be worthwhile to mention another, albeit less likely, possibility, which contrasts to the aforementioned assumption. Perhaps this other person bore the cognomen *Sodalis*, which has so far been confirmed only once in Salona, during the late Principate.³⁸

Dating: second/third century

36 Alföldy 1969, str. 173-174.

37 Cambi 1994, str. 162, bilj. 48.

38 Alföldy 1969, str. 299.

36 Alföldy 1969, pp. 173-174.

37 Cambi 1994, p. 162, note 48.

38 Alföldy 1969, p. 299.



6. Ulomak stele pronađen u Grudinama, 200 metara istočno od velikih gradskih terma pokraj episkopalnoga središta (slika 6)
Dimenzije: vis. 0,18 m; šir. 0,13 m; deblj. 0,1 m
Materijal: vapnenac
Opis: Očuvan je središnji dio natpisa s ostacima četiriju redaka. Veličina slova u 1. i 2. retku je 3,5 cm, a u 3. i 4. retku 4 cm. Riječi u 2. retku odvojene su trokutastim znakom interpunkcije. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]
[...TERTV[...]
[...JET · SIBI[...]
[...ORNE[...]
[...NIVC[...]
[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...] / [...] *Tertu[lla, lina?] / [...] et sibi [...] / [C]orne[lius] / [co]niug[i] / [p(osuit)]*

U 3. retku ovoga lijepog ulomka stele najvjerojatnije se spominje gentilicij *Cornelius*. Riječ je o imenu jedne od najstarijih rimskih patricijskih obitelji. Tijekom kasnoga Principata ovaj je gentilicij daleko najzastupljeniji u Saloni.³⁹ Na ulomku se može prepoznati i kognomen koji počinje s *Tertu-*. Od takvih su u Saloni tijekom kasnoga Principata

6. Stela fragment found in Grudine, 200 meters east of the city baths next to the episcopal seat (Fig. 6)
Dimensions: height - 0.18 m; width - 0.13 m; thickness - 0.1 m
Material: limestone
Description: The central portion of the inscription with the remains of four lines has been preserved. The height of the letters in the first two lines is 3.5 cm, and 4 cm in the third and fourth lines. The words in the second line are separated by a triangular punctuation mark. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]
[...TERTV[...]
[...JET · SIBI[...]
[...ORNE[...]
[...NIVC[...]
[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...] / [...] *Tertu[lla, lina?] / [...] et sibi [...] / [C]orne[lius] / [co]niug[i] / [p(osuit)]*

The gentilician *Cornelius* is most likely mentioned in the third line of this lovely fragment. This is one of the oldest Roman patrician surnames. During the late Principate this gentilician was by far the most common in Salona.³⁹ A cognomen beginning with *Tertu-* can also be recognized on

39 Alföldy 1969, str. 78-79.

39 Alföldy 1969, pp. 78-79.

najčešći *Tertullus* i *Tertulinus*.⁴⁰ Imena pripadaju supružnicima, ali nije moguće odrediti tko je kome podigao spomenik.

Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

the fragment. Out of these, the most frequent in Salona during the late Principate were *Tertullus* and *Tertulinus*.⁴⁰ The names belong to spouses, but it is impossible to ascertain who raised the monument.

Dating: second/third century

40 Alföldy 1969, str. 307-308.

40 Alföldy 1969, pp. 307-308.



7. Ulomak stele pronađen u Grudinama, 150 metara zapadno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 7)

Dimenzije: vis. 0,28 m; šir. 0,14 m; deblj. 0,07 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Sačuvan je donji lijevi dio stele, s ostatkom teksta u pet redaka. Natpisno polje uokvireno je jednostavnim uklesanim žlijebom. Veličina slova je 2,5 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]

SECVN[...]

ANN[...]

NEL TV[...]

CEN[...]

P[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...] / *Secvn[do, dino, diano, dio, dillo, diniano?]* [*qvi vixit*] / *ann[orum...]* / *nel Tv[llius, turpilius, tutidius, turranius?]* / *Cen[sorinus?]* / *p[osuit...]*

U 1. retku nedvojbeno je riječ o imenu kognominalnog karaktera u obliku jedne od brojnih varijacija imena *Secundus*.⁴¹ Kognomen je najvjerojatnije pripadao pokojniku, jer su odmah iza njega stajale godine njegove starosti. Restitucije redaka koji slijede vrlo su dvojbene i teško je sa

7. Stela fragment found in Grudine, 150 meters west of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 7)

Dimensions: height - 0.28 m; width - 0.14 m; thickness - 0.07 m

Material: limestone

Description: The lower left-hand part of the stela with the remainder of a five-line text has been preserved. The inscription field is framed with a simple carved groove. The height of the letters is 2.5 cm. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]

SECVN[...]

ANN[...]

NEL TV[...]

CEN[...]

P[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...] / *Secvn[do, dino, diano, dio, dillo, diniano?]* [*qvi vixit*] / *ann[orum...]* / *nel Tv[llius, turpilius, tutidius, turranius?]* / *Cen[sorinus?]* / *p[osuit...]*

The first line contains a cognomen-type name in one of the numerous variations of the name *Secundus*.⁴¹ The cognomen probably belonged to the deceased, because his age is cited immediately after the name. The restoration of the following

⁴¹ Kajanto 1965, str. 410; *Secundus* pripada skupini od 18 najčešćih latinskih kognomena u Rimskom Carstvu; Kajanto 1965, str. 29, 30.

⁴¹ Kajanto 1965, p. 410; *Secundus* belongs to a group of the 18 most common Latin cognomens in the Roman Empire; Kajanto 1965, pp. 29, 30.

sigurnošću tvrditi da su zaista ovako glasili, jer se temelje na dva ili tri slova. Prema tome, mogućnosti njihove restitucije zaista su brojne. Uz mnogo opreza smijem jedino pretpostaviti da se u njima krije ime osobe koja je podigla spomenik. Slijedom toga, u 3. retku bi se eventualno mogla tražiti početna slova dedikantova gentilicija u okviru onih koji su u Saloni već potvrđeni: *Tullius, Turranius, Turpilius, Tutidius*.⁴² U 4. retku vjerojatno su stajala početna slova njegova kognomena. Možda se radi o kognomenu *Censorinus*, koji je u Saloni, premda rijetko, ipak potvrđen.⁴³

Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

lines is quite dubious, and it is difficult to state with any certainty that they do in fact read as specified, because the reconstruction is based on two or three letters per word. The possibilities for their restoration are truly quite numerous. With a great deal of caution, the only assumption I can make here is that the name of the person who raised the monument is concealed in these letters. Therefore, in the third line it may be possible to seek the initial letters of the dedicant's gentilician within the scope of those already confirmed in Salona: *Tullius, Turranius, Turpilius, Tutidius*.⁴² The initial letters of his cognomen were probably in the fourth line. Perhaps it was the cognomen *Censorinus*, which, although rare, has nonetheless been recorded in Salona.⁴³

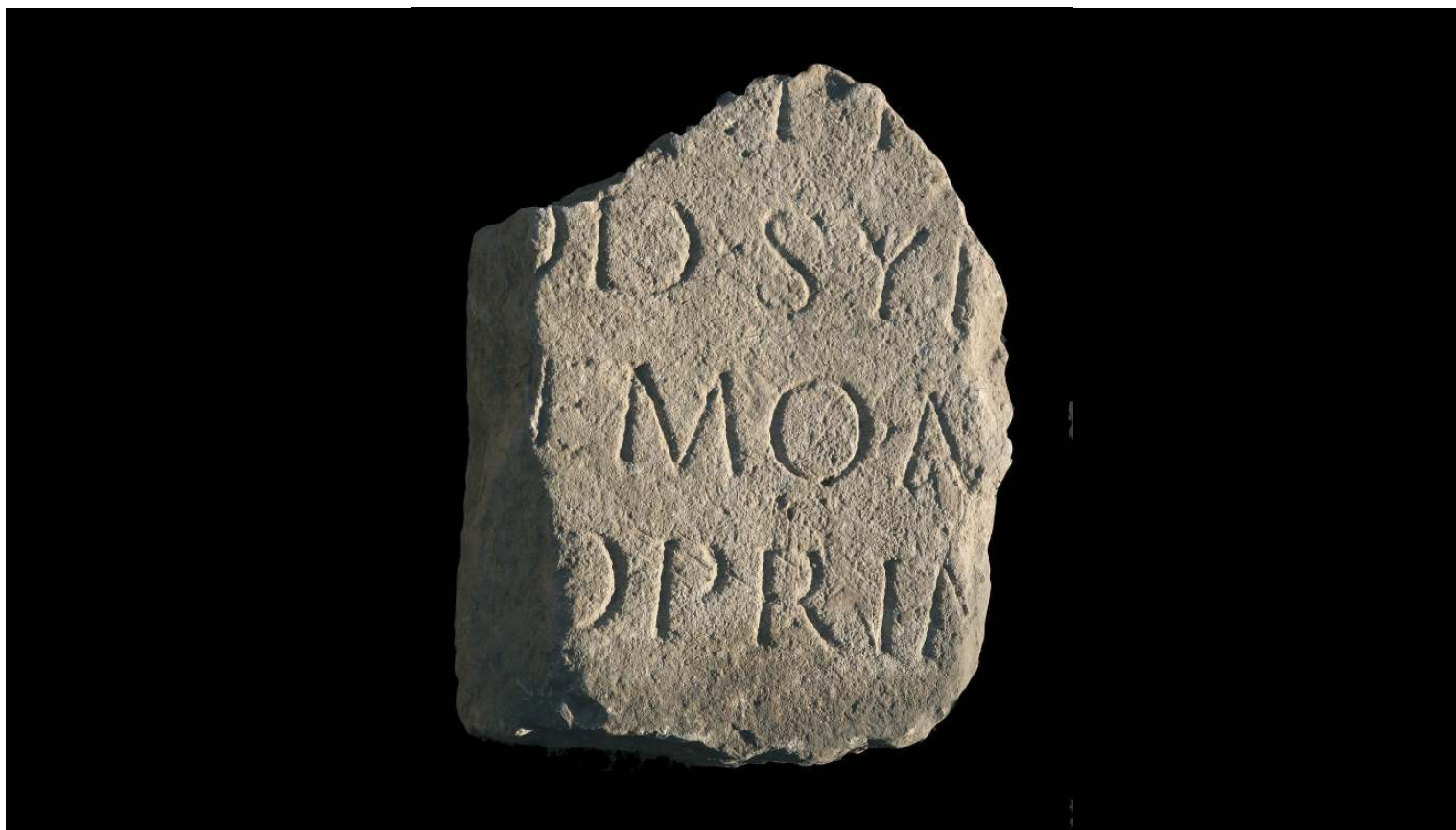
Dating: second/third century

42 Alföldy 1969, str. 129-130.

43 Alföldy 1969, str. 174.

42 Alföldy 1969, pp. 129-130.

43 Alföldy 1969, pp. 174.



- 8.** Ulomak natpisa pronađen u Grudinama, 250 metara istočno od *Pet mostova* (slika 8)
Dimenzije: vis. 0,24 m; šir. 0,18 m; deblj. 0,06 m
Materijal: vapnenac
Opis: Sačuvan je središnji dio natpisa, s ostacima četiriju redaka. Slova su u 1. retku teško odgonetljiva, jer ih je crta loma presjekla po donjoj trećini. Veličina slova je 3,5 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]
[...]^{II}[...]
[...]_{OD} · SYR[...]
[...]_{EMO} · M[...]
[...]_{OPRIM}[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...] / [...] ii(?) [...] / [...] od Syr[ia,
iacus, io, us (?)] / [...] emo m[...] / [...] o Prim[us, igenius (?)...]

Najzanimljiviji dio ovoga natpisa svakako se nalazi u njegovome 2. retku, gdje je sačuvan dio riječi koja je počinjala sa *Syr-*. Najizglednija su dva načina njezine restitucije. U provinciji Dalmaciji poznato je nekoliko potvrda imenâ koja imaju ovakav početak: *Syria*, *Syriacus*, *Syrio*, *Syrus*. Od njih su međutim u Saloni za vrijeme kasnoga Principata potvrđeni *Syria*, a još više *Syrus*.⁴⁴ Ako je zaista riječ o imenu, tada se

8. Fragment of inscription found in Grudine, 250 meters east of *Pet mostova* ('Five Bridges' site) (Fig. 8)
Dimensions: height - 0.24 m; width - 0.18 m; thickness - 0.06 m
Material: limestone
Description: The central part of the inscription has been preserved with the remainder of four lines. The letters in the first line are difficult to decipher, because the fracture cuts them off at their lower third. The height of the letters is 3.5 cm. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]
[...]^{II}[...]
[...]_{OD} · SYR[...]
[...]_{EMO} · M[...]
[...]_{OPRIM}[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...] / [...] ii(?) [...] / [...] od Syr[ia, iacus, io, us (?)] / [...] emo m[...] / [...] o Prim[us, igenius (?)]...

The most interesting part of this inscription is certainly in its second line, where a part of a word beginning with the letters *Syr-* has been preserved. Two possibilities methods for its restoration are the most promising. In Dalmatia, several confirmations are known which have the following beginnings: *Syria*, *Syriacus*, *Syrio*, *Syrus*. Out of these, however, *Syria* and, more so, *Syrus* have been confirmed in Salona during the

44 Alföldy 1969, str. 305.

iza njega krije osoba porijeklom iz Sirije.⁴⁵ Drugo rješenje ukazuje na mogućnost spominjanja sirijskih božanstava (*Dii Syrii*), već posvjedočenih na jednom natpisu iz Salone.⁴⁶ Ta je mogućnost, međutim, vrlo mala i vjerujem da je ovdje riječ o ulomku stele. Na to upućuje debljina ulomka i njegova poledina, koja je fino obrađena ravnomjernim udarcima klesarskoga dlijeta. U posljednjem se retku možda opet spominje kognomen koji je počinjao slovima *Prim-*. Možda bi tu trebalo prepoznati imena *Primigenius*, *Primitivus* ili *Primus*, koja su iz vremena kasnoga Principata najbrojnija upravo u Saloni.⁴⁷

Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

late Principate.⁴⁴ If this is truly a name, then it may have been a person of Syrian origin.⁴⁵ The other solution indicates the possibility of the invocation of Syrian deities (*Dii Syrii*), already seen in another inscription from Salona.⁴⁶ This possibility, however, is very slight, and I believe that this is a stela fragment. This is indicated by the thickness of the fragment and its back, which is finely worked with the uniform blows of a sculptor's chisel. The last line perhaps once more mentions a cognomen, which began with the letters *Prim-*. Perhaps here the name *Primigenius*, *Primitivus* or *Primus* should be assumed, which during the late Principate was the most numerous precisely in Salona.⁴⁷

Dating: second/third century

45 Zanimović 1979, str. 118.

46 CIL III 1961: Gaj Albucije Restitut posvetio je natpis sirijskim bogovima.

47 Alföldy 1969, str. 271-273.

44 Alföldy 1969, pp. 305.

45 Zanimović 1979, pp. 118.

46 CIL III 1961: Gaius Albutius Restitutus dedicated the inscription to the gods of Syria.

47 Alföldy 1969, pp. 271-273.



9. Ulomak titula pronađen 150 metara jugozapadno od bazilike *Orientalis*. Danas je u vlasništvu gospodina Berislava Uvodića (slika 9)⁴⁸

Dimenzije: vis. 0,17 m; šir. 0,16 m; deblj. 0,03 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Očuvan je gornji dio titula s ostatkom dvaju redaka teksta. Veličina slova u 1. retku je 4 cm, dok je 2. redak crtom loma presječen pri dnu. Profilacijska letvica u gornjem dijelu ulomka prilično je oštećena. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]ANTO[...]

[...]IIVI[...]

[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...] *Anto[nius]* / [...] *vi* [r(?)...] / [...]

U natpisu se najvjerojatnije spominje obiteljsko ime *Antonius*. Nositelji toga gentilicija česti su u Dalmaciji, a posebno u Saloni.⁴⁹ Natpisi otkrivaju da su neki od salonitanskih Antonija obnašali visoke gradske dužnosti.⁵⁰ Ispred gentilicija vidi se mali dio nekoga slova, najvjerojatnije

9. Titulus fragment found 150 meters south-west of the *Orientalis* basilica. Today owned by Mr. Berislav Uvodić (Fig. 9)⁴⁸

Dimensions: height - 0.17 m; width - 0.16 m; thickness - 0.03 m

Material: limestone

Description: The upper portion of a titulus is preserved with the remainder of two lines of text. The height of the letters in the first line is 4 cm, while in the second line they are cut by the fracture line at the bottom. The moulding batten in the upper portion of the fragment is considerably damaged. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]ANTO[...]

[...]IIVI[...]

[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...] *Anto[nius]* / [...] *vi* [r(?)...] / [...]

The inscription probably mentions the family name *Antonius*. Those having this gentilician were quite common in Dalmatia, especially in Salona.⁴⁹ The inscriptions reveal that

48 Objavljujem radnu fotografiju jer spomenik više nije dostupan.

49 Alföldy 1969, str. 59.

50 CIL III 2075: edil i kvatrovir sa sudačkom ovlasti, CIL III 8659: duovir kolonije Salone.

48 I am including a working photograph because the monument is no longer available.

49 Alföldy 1969, pp. 59.

slova *R*, *X* ili *A*. Lako je moguće da su oni ostatak prenomena *Ser(vius)*, *Sex(tus)* ili *A(ulus)* te se kao dio formule *tria nomina* ove osobe u potpunosti uklapaju u predloženu dataciju natpisa. Predložena lekcija drugoga retka na ovome ulomku vrlo je upitna, ali ipak valja ostaviti otvorenom mogućnost da se na natpisu možda i spominjao neki od tih dužnosnika. Naime, na tom bi mjestu najvjerojatnije valjalo prepoznati titulu kvatrovira. Zamjećuje se kako je prva sigla *I* uklesana niže od druge i posljednje sigle *I*. Na rimskim je natpisima bilo uobičajeno da je kod označavanja kvatrovirata ili sevirata prva i posljednja sigla *I* nešto veća od ostalih sigli u sredini.⁵¹

Datacija: 1. stoljeće

some of these Salona Antonii performed military functions.⁵⁰ A small part of some letter is visible in front of the gentilician, probably the letter *R*, *X* or *A*. It is possible that it is the remainder of the praenomen *Ser(vius)*, *Sex(tus)* or *A(ulus)* and as part of the *tria nomina* formula it entirely corresponds to the proposed dating of this inscription. The proposed lection of the second line on this fragment is very questionable, but the possibility should be left open that the inscription did mention some of these officials. Namely, the title *quadrumvir* should be recognized at this position. It is noticeable that the first sigil *I* is engraved lower than the second and last sigil *I*. In Roman inscriptions, it was customary in the designation of the *quadrumvirate* or *sevirate* for the first and last sigil *I* to be somewhat larger than the other sigils in the middle.⁵¹

Dating: first century

51 Za primjer usporediti stelu kvatrovira Turba iz Narone (CIL III 1832; CIN 135-138, br. 9) ili natpis što su ga Augustu posvetili naronitanski seviri (CIL III 1802; CIN 152-155, br. 15).

50 CIL III 2075: aedile and *quadrumvirs* with judicial authority, CIL III 8659: *duumvir* of the Salona colony.

51 For example, compare with the stela of the *quadrumvir* Turbus from Narona (CIL III 1832; CIN 135-138, no. 9) or the inscription dedicated to Augustus by the Narona *sevir*s (CIL III 1802; CIN 152-155, no. 15).



10. Ulomak titula od vapnenca, pronađen u Solinu ili Vranjicu. U zbircu dospio 2003., kao poklon gospodina Jakova Ninčevića
Dimenzije: vis. 0,15 m; šir. 0,13 m; deblj. 0,04 m
Materijal: vapnenac
Opis: Unutar natpisnoga polja uokvirenoga jednostavnom uklesanom crtom nalazio se natpis od kojega su sačuvani ostaci prvih dvaju redaka. Visina slova klesanih kapitalom u 1. retku je 3,8 cm, a u 2. retku 3,5 cm. U 2. retku slova N i E su u ligaturi. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]AELI[...]
[...]INE[...]
[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...]Aeli[us] / [...]Iine[...] / [...]

Na ovome se ulomku spominje gentilicij koji je pripadao caru Hadrijanu i njegovu nasljedniku Antoninu Piju. Ovdje je očito riječ o imenu osobe koja je stekla građansko pravo u doba vladavine nekog od ovih careva. U Dalmaciji je riječ o vrlo čestom gentiliciju, koji je najviše dodjeljivao upravo Hadrijan. Najčešći je u Saloni i njezinoj okolici, te oko nekih municipija u unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije.⁵²
Datacija: sredina 2. stoljeća - 3. stoljeće

10. Limestone titulus fragment, found in Solin or Vranjic. Added to the collection in 2003 as a gift from Mr. Jakov Ninčević
Dimensions: height - 0.15 m; width - 0.13 m; thickness - 0.04 m
Material: limestone
Description: Within the inscription field framed by a simple engraved line there is an inscription of which the remains of two lines have been preserved. The height of the engraved capital in the first line is 3.8 cm, and 3.5 cm in the second line. In the second line the letters N and E are rendered in ligature. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]AELI[...]
[...]INE[...]
[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...]Aeli[us] / [...]Iine[...] / [...]

The text on this fragment mentions a gentilitian that belonged to the Emperor Hadrian and his successor Antoninus Pius. This is obviously the name of a person who acquired citizenship during the reign of one of these two emperors. In Dalmatia this was a very common gentilitian, which was accorded precisely by Hadrian. It was most common in Salona and its environs, and in the vicinity of several municipia in the Dalmatian provincial interior.⁵²
Dating: mid-second/third century

52 Alföldy 1969, str. 43-46.

52 Alföldy 1969, pp. 43-46.



11. Ulomak natpisa pronađen na Šperčuši, 200 metara južno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 11)

Dimenzije: vis. 0,15 m; šir. 0,15 m; deblj. 0,14 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Natpis je smješten na donjoj plohi ulomka jedne manje baze stupa. Najvjerojatnije je baza isklesana iz spomenika na kojemu je bio natpis. Sačuvani su ostaci dvaju redaka teksta i ostatak jednog slova u 3. retku. Slova veličine 5 cm isklesana su između dobro vidljivih ordinacijskih crta u lijepoj i pravilnoj kapitali. Slova u 1. retku odvojena su trokutastim znakom interpunkcije. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]
[...]*G · S*[...]
[...]*VER*[...]
[...]*O*[...]
[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...]/[...]*g s*[...]/[...]*ver*[...]/
[...]*o*[...]/[...]

Datacija: 2. - 3. stoljeće

11. Inscription fragment found in Šperčuša, 200 meters south of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 11)

Dimensions: height - 0.15 m; width - 0.15 m; thickness - 0.14 m

Material: limestone

Description: The inscription is on the lower surface of the fragment of a smaller column base. The base was probably carved from the monument on which the inscription was placed. The remains of two lines of text and the remainder of one letter in the third line have been preserved. The 5 cm letters were engraved between clearly visible ordinal lines in fine and regular capitals. The letters in the first line are separated by a triangular punctuation mark. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]
[...]*G · S*[...]
[...]*VER*[...]
[...]*O*[...]
[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...]/[...]*g s*[...]/
[...]*ver*[...]/[...]*o*[...]/[...]

Dating: second/third century



- 12.** Ulomak urne pronađen u Grudinama, 250 metara istočno od velikih gradskih terma, pokraj episkopalnoga središta (slika 12)
 Dimenzije: vis. 0,08 m; šir. 0,01 m; deblj. 0,05 m
 Materijal: vapnenac
 Opis: Sačuvan je lijevi ugao kvadratične urne s bočnom stranom dužine 9 cm. Na njemu je ostatak natpisnoga polja uokvirenoga jednostavnim uklesanim žlijebom. Od teksta su sačuvana početna slova triju redaka. Veličina slova je 2 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]
 NI[...]
 XX[...]
 CE[...]
 [...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...] / *ni[...def(uncto) ann(orum)?]*
 / *XX[...]/ce[...]/[...]*
 Datacija: 2. stoljeće

- 12.** Urn fragment found in Grudine, 250 meters east of the large city baths, next to the episcopal seat (Fig. 12)
 Dimensions: height - 0.08 m; width - 0.01 m; thickness - 0.05 m
 Material: limestone
 Description: The left corner of a quadratic urn has been preserved with a 9 cm long lateral side. On it there is an inscription field bordered by a simple engraved groove. The first letters of three lines have been preserved. The height of the letters is 2 cm. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]
 NI[...]
 XX[...]
 CE[...]
 [...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...] / *ni[...def(uncto) ann(orum)?]* / *XX[...]/ce[...]/[...]*
 Dating: second century



13. Ulomak stele pronađen u Radićevoj ulici, 100 metara zapadno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 13)

Dimenzije: vis. 0,21 m; šir. 0,2 m; deblj. 0,08 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Sačuvan je donji lijevi ugao stele, s ostatkom natpishnoga polja uokvirenog jednostavnim uklesanim žlijebom. Veličina slova je 2,5 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]

[...]SSIM[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...] / [*cari, dulci, indulgenti, innocenti, obsequenti, pienti, pii, sancti?*]ssim[o, ae?]

Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

13. Stela fragment found in Radićeva street, 100 meters west of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 13)

Dimensions: height - 0.21 m; width - 0.2 m; thickness - 0.08 m

Material: limestone

Description: The lower corner of the stela has been preserved with the remainder of an inscription field framed by a simple engraved groove. The height of the letters is 2.5 cm. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]

[...]SSIM[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...] / [*cari, dulci, indulgenti, innocenti, obsequenti, pienti, pii, sancti?*]ssim[o, ae?]

Dating: second/third century



- 14.** Ulomak stele pronađen u Radićevoj ulici, 100 metara zapadno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 14)
 Dimenzije: vis. 0,23 m; šir. 0,19 m; deblj. 0,07 m
 Materijal: vapnenac
 Opis: Sačuvan je gornji lijevi dio stele, s dijelom natpisnoga polja. Lijevi pseudoakroterij ukrašen je četverolisnom palmetom. Lijevi ugao pseudozabata ukrašen je, čini se, bršljanovim listom. Ispod pseudozabata je mali dio natpisnoga polja uokvirenog S-profilacijom. U natpisnome polju očuvano je jedno slovo veličine 3 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

D[...]
 [...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: *D(is) [M(anibus)] / [...]*
 Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

- 14.** Stela fragment found in Radićeva street, 100 meters west of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 14)
 Dimensions: height - 0.23 m; width - 0.19 m; thickness - 0.07 m
 Material: limestone
 Description: The left side of the stela has been preserved with part of its inscription field. The left-hand pseudo-pediment is decorated with a four-leaf palmette. The left corner of the pseudo-pediment is decorated with, it would appear, ivy leaves. A small part of the inscription field is located below the pseudo-pediment, framed by an S-profile. In the third line a 3 cm letter has been preserved. The text of the inscription reads:

D[...]
 [...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: *D(is) [M(anibus)] / [...]*
 Dating: second/third century



15. Ulomak stele pronađen u Grudinama, 150 metara zapadno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 15)

Dimenzije: vis. 0,2 m; šir. 0,23 m; deblj. 0,1 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Sačuvan je gornji dio stele sa pseudozabatom. Njega ispunjavaju dva antitetički postavljena akantova lista, koji izviru iz gornjega ugla, pružajući se simetrično prema lijevom i desnom uglu. Svaki pseudoakroterij ukrašen je jednim akantovim listom koji se izvija prema vrhu pseudozabata. Natpisno polje je od gornjega dijela stele odvojeno jednostavnom profilacijskom letvicom. Od teksta je sačuvan samo prvi redak. Slova su istrošena do neprepoznatljivosti.

Tekst natpisa glasi:

D THL

[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: *D thl (?) / [...]*

Dacacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

15. Stela fragment found in Grudine, 150 meters west of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 15)

Dimensions: height - 0.2 m; width - 0.23 m; thickness - 0.1 m

Material: limestone

Description: The upper portion of the stela with pseudo-pediment has been preserved. It is filled in with two antithetically placed acanthus leaves, which emerge from the upper corner, extending symmetrically toward the left and right corners. Each pseudo-acroterion is decorated with a single acanthus leaf which emerges toward the top of the pseudo-pediment. The inscription field is separated from the upper portion of the stela by a simple moulding batten. Only the first line of text has been preserved. The letters have been worn to the point of illegibility. The text of the inscription reads:

D THL

[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: *D thl (?) / [...]*

Dating: second/third century



16. Ulomak stele pronađen u Radićevoj ulici, 100 metara zapadno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 16)

Dimenzije: vis. 0,15 m; šir. 0,14 m; deblj. 0,07 m

Materijal: vapnenac

Opis: Sačuvan je gornji dio stele, s ostatkom natpisnoga polja uokvirenoga jednostavnim uklesanim žlijebom. Od teksta su očuvane sigle DM veličine 5 cm. Tekst natpisa glasi:

D M

[...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: *D(is) M(anibus) / [...]*

Datacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

16. Stela fragment found in Radićeva street, 100 meters west of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 16)

Dimensions: height - 0.15 m; width - 0.14 m; thickness - 0.07 m

Material: limestone

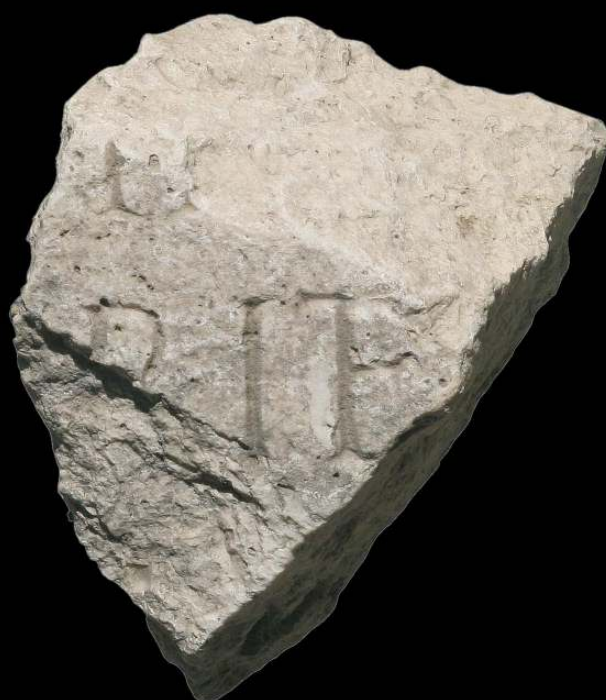
Description: The upper part of the stela has been preserved with the remainder of an inscription field bordered by a simple engraved groove. The 5 cm sigil DM is all that remains of the text. The text of the inscription reads:

D M

[...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: *D(is) M(anibus) / [...]*

Dating: second/third century



- 17.** Ulomak natpisa pronađen u Radićevoj ulici, 100 metara zapadno od bazilike *Orientalis* (slika 17)
 Dimenzije: vis. 0,12 m; šir. 0,09 m; deblj. 0,07 m
 Materijal: vapnenac
 Opis: Sačuvan je ulomak natpisa sa slovima veličine 3 cm. U 2. retku slova T i E izvedena su u ligaturi. Tekst natpisa glasi:

[...]
 [...]PI TE[...]
 [...]

Rekonstrukcija natpisa glasi: [...] / [...]pi (?) et / [...]

Dacacija: 2.-3. stoljeće

- 17.** Inscription fragment found in Radića street, 100 meters west of the *Orientalis* basilica (Fig. 17)
 Dimensions: height - 0.12 m; width - 0.09 m; thickness - 0.07 m
 Material: limestone
 Description: Inscription fragment with 3 cm letters has been preserved. In the second line the letters T and E are rendered in ligature. The text of the inscription reads:

[...]
 [...]PI TE[...]
 [...]

The reconstruction of the inscription reads: [...] / [...]pi (?) et / [...]

Dating: second/third century

Kratice / Abbreviations

AAASH - Acta arheologica
Academiae scientiarum
Hungaricae, Budimpešta

ANUBIH - Akademija nauka i
umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine,
Sarajevo

AP - Arheološki pregled,
Beograd-Ljubljana

CBI - Centar za balkanološka
ispitivanja, Sarajevo

CIL - Corpus inscriptionum
Latinarum, Berlin

CIN - Corpus inscriptionum
Naronitanarum, Macerata - Split

EDH 2008 - <http://www.uni-heidelberg.de/institute/sonst/adw/edh/index.html.en> (15. 06. 2008.)

GZM - Glasnik zemaljskog
muzeja, Sarajevo

VAHD - Vjesnik za arheologiju i
historiju dalmatinsku, Split

VAPD- Vjesnik za arheologiju i
povijest dalmatinsku, Split

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